condition in which the

it the simple statement of the facts will not only by vindicate the course of the democratic senators, a tried course of the whig senators. The fact, at the democrate are known to be in a majority in senate, will cause some surprise that they ould not be able to organize the body by the election of a speaker. The first impression likely to be ide, would be, that the responsibility of a failure elect a speaker must fall upon the democratic marity. To remove this impression, and to fix a responsibility where it belongs, makes it cessary that we make a plain statement of the its.

It is now ascertained that he has been for some time obtaining money by notes with forged names—generally those of persons and firms at a distance, well known in bank; and that, with the money so obtained, he has mainly conducted his business as a grocer as good obtained, he has mainly conducted his business as a grocer and commission merchant; with what prudence may be judged when it is stated by those having. It is also known, that there will be a surplus after the payment of his bank debts through the forged checks and otherwise. He was first suspected, by his paying notice in bank before they wereduc, to prevent the sending of notices to those in whose names they were drawn. So much by way of introduction to the present state of his case.

Yesterday, at his own instance, Jurey was prought before the mayor, and by his counsel, Robt. G. Scott, esq., confessed his guilt, and threw himself upon the mercy of the tribunals of his country. G. Scott, esq., confessed his guilt, and threw himself upon the mercy of the tribunals of his country. We see that the present case, there could have been difficulty in making an election. The former and the present case, there could have been difficulty in making an election. The former and the present case, there could have been difficulty in making an election. The former is the present session of the senate, dat the present session of the source, and the present session of the senate, dat the present

A THRILLING SCENE.

From the Richmond Times. CASE OF JAMES H. JUREY. This is one of the most extraordinary cases which was ever brought to the consideration of a judicial tribunal in this city. The prisoner has been for two years, or thereabouts, a citizen of Richmond; and, during that time, has conducted himself in such a manner as to command the respect and esteem of those who knew him. He was attentive to his business, regular in his nabits, and his neighbors all testify to his courteous and obliging disposition. Such, indeed, was the regard in which he was held, that his next-door neighbor, engaged in a business similar to that he pursued, when interrogated by an officer in one of our banks in which Jurey's forgeries were detected, but not knowing that such detection had been made, gave Jurey a high character as a merchant and gentleman.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEWS BY THE STEAM-SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.

ATLAS OFFICE, Tuesday, October 14, 1845, 11 o'clock, a. 1

October 14, 1845, 11 o'clock, a. m.

We have just received, by special express, from our attentive correspondent at Holmes's Hole, connected with Col. Hatch's New Bedford Express, the intelligence that the British steamship Great British arrived at Holmes's Hole at one o'clock yesterday, with the loss of her foremast. It will be receilected that she was reported, in our paper of this morning, as having been seen, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with signals of distress flying, and firing signal so distress flying, and fi

the yield of wheat certainly increase; nor do the ac

business transacted at the Rochdale flannel market was rather limited, by the rise in the price of the raw material; in consequence of which, the manufacturers have been obliged to demand higher prices. With regard to the state of trade, &c., at Nottingham, we observe that the wrought cotton hose branch is very depressed; no improvement has taken place in the silk-hose department.

The New American Ministra.—We understand that the Hon. Louis M'Lane is progressing most favorably in his new position at the court of St. James. We anticipate the best results from the honorable gentleman's mission to this country. None more than ourselves deaire to see the bonds of a friendly and commercial intercourse between the United States and England closely cemented. Our friend Ritchie of the "Union" thinks otherwise, however. "Now servom."

No less than from twenty to thirty thousand tons of salt have been exported from Liverpool to the East Indies within the last three months. The esterprise is expected to return a very handsome profit.

Accounts from the central provinces of Russias state that the potato crip there was free from disease, but that the cornlysas still quite green, and that it was suffering from the ravages of a small insect resembling the common flea.

Letters from Batavia, received in Holland, state that a treaty of commerce has been concluded between England and Siam, by which this country has secured great and exclusive privileges. The population of Siam amounts to at least three millions; and it produces considerable quantities of segar, which are admissible into England at the low duty.

Vessels proceeding to Russian ports with cotton in beles, must either be provided with a certificate of the origin of the cotton, or a certificate of quarrantine. A Danish ship, the Henry and Mary, which arrived at Cronstact from Kiel on the Ist August, with 74 beles of cotton, had to perform quarrantine, owing to her not possessing either of those does ments.

The Missian Processes of the province of a bottle favorable

The standard shower of company of company of the standard shower of the company of the standard shower of th And the stands of the stands o

UNION. THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 16, 1845.

CORRECTION.

CORRECTION.

Hon Henry L. Ellsworth, the late Commissioner of Patenis, has, we learn from good authority, received, involuntarily, a high and justly merited acknowledgment of his great usefulness and ability, in being appointed to make out the reports for this year pertaining to the Patent Office. The government were obliged to call upon the ex-officer, as they could find no one else capable of huffiling the duties. — True Sun.

Here is another beautiful commentary upon the propriety of removing Mr. Ellsworth, and appointing Mr. Burke to the office of Commissioner of Patents. It proves all we said, at the time the change was made, as to its impropriety and public injustice. The "Union" took us to task for our animadversions, and placed them upon the personal grounds of the removal of a friend from office. The public will see, by more general consent, that we had good reasons for complaint at the change made. The Commissioner of Patents—Edmund Burke—receives three thousand dollars a year for his services; while his predecessor is in the employ of the government—at the same salary, we presume—to write out the commissioner's report. The only parallel to this was the removal of one of the clerks of the Patent Office by Mr. Burke, who was afterwards solicited—as we proved by affidavit—to come and teach his successor. It seems now that Mr. Burke requires teaching from his predecessor; and thus we have, practically, two Commissioners of Patents, at a salary of six thousand dollars!—N. Y. Express, Oct. 13. The libel contained in the above paragr

the present Commissioner of Patents, Edmund Burke, esq., we copy from the "New York Express" of Monday last. The paragraph from the "True Sun," we presume, is intended to assert as a fact, only what its editor supposed he had good authority for asserting. The comments by the "Express" are prompted by the too malignant and mendacious spirit which has characterized the whole course of the editors of the of th the editors of that paper in reference to Mr. Burke, and the motive of which is well understood, and which extracts from the degraded editorials of tha paper all their venom. We would, on the very est authority, assure the "True Sun" that the 'government" were not, nor was anybody else bliged to call on Mr. Ellsworth, or any other person except Mr. Burke, to make out reports of the Patent Office for this year; that Mr. Ellsworth will have nothing to do with making out those reports for this year; that if it were even contemplated to permit Mr. Ellsworth to have anything to do with making out the agricultural report for this year, it was not because the "government" were obliged to call upon him, nor that Mr. Burke needed his services, but because Mr. Ellsworth him-self solicited the privilege. We assure the editor of the "True Sun," the government has been obliged to call upon nobody except Mr. Burke to make out the reports from his office; that it has full confidence in his ability and capacity to perform any duties devolving upon him in his new position; and that Mr. Burke will do as much of the labor, either Mr. Burke will do as much of the labor, either mental or physical, in preparing the reports from his office, as any commissioner has done who has gone before him. We say this, however, not to detract from the just merits of Mr Ellsworth; who, we are gratified in saying, was a worthy and valuable officer, and who would be the last man to countenance the injustice done to Mr. Burke in the paragraph of the "True Sun."

The "Express" may be at ease in relation to the Patent Office. We are willing to trust the reputa-tion of that office, under the administration of it that ungenerous and malicious spirit which the "Ex-press" displays, judge Mr. Burke. The editors of press" displays, judge 221. Set that there will be no "two Commissioners of Patents, at a salary of six thousand dollars," while that office is under the control of its present head. The statement is utterly unmonths ago, in that paper, and now reiterated, that Mr. Burke attempted to procure, or authorized any other clerk to instruct his successor in his duties. These tales will only recoil upon the heads of the calumnistors who put them forth. Mr. Burke defies both the malignity and mendacity of the editors of the "Express;" and we have reason to believe that he thinks the talents and standing of those editors will be hardly able to make either their malignity or endacity available. He cares as little about ion; and if assailing him in the wanton and mali-cious manner in which they do will console them for his removal of their relative from office, he will sereafter leave them unmolested to that sorry, indiscreet, and disreputable consolation, which they seem so carnestly to covet.

THE COURSE OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARDS TEXAS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO. The "Hartford Times" pays us a compliment which we duly appreciate, when it speaks of the apwhich we duly appreciate ticles of the "Union" "op the subject of our relation with Mexico." It is kind enough to remark, the "Union has said a great deal upon the subject of the subject nce. It had right upon its side; and able argu

The "Times" emarks of its own in a forcible ma

THE SILK SPECIFIC DUTIES. We beg leave to parody the well-known poet tional Intelligencer

"Nec (anicula) intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodua."

Here is the knot in the silk question, and now the time for the "Intelligencer" to call upon its "ol women" to unravel it. The articles which has already appeared in the "Union" are sufficient expected witness come to the bar, from York, (in the person of one of our c pondents from that city,) and his tes is decisive of the cause. He brings up apand show, from undoubted authority, that right, and they are wrong; that the specifi of the rich, than on the cheaper consumpt other classes. We recommend the simple stat

but it concludes with a request which w

spectfully decline. It says:

The article from the "Union" we have co
And surely, after the lecture which its veneral
spected editor has read to us, it will not be countereasonable request if we ask from him, to-day
sion to us of the same courtery.

inel," but that the publication of his Polk." It approves of his course g -than this, that, though the Pro beg leave to repeat:

beg feave to repeat:
Let us ask, over and over again, what interestant in propitioting one portion of the democration of the control of the democration of the control of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of